关于亚洲东北部产细齿蹄盖蕨的分类位置问题

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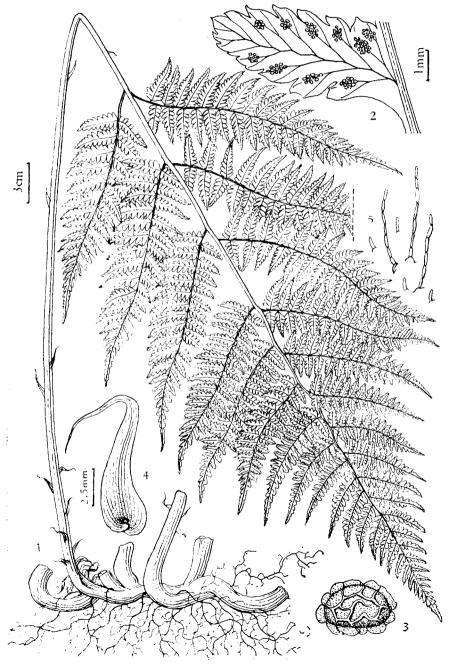
细齿蹄盖蕨(Athyrium crenulato-serrulatum Makino)产于整个亚洲东北部,包括中国、朝鲜、日本、苏联的乌苏里和远东地区,它的分类位置一直摇摆不定,长期以来,曾经被不同学者归入蹄盖蕨属(Athyrium Roth)、角蕨属(Cornopteris Nakai)、 Pseudoathyrium Newman、鳞毛蕨属(Dryopteris Adanson)和卵果蕨属(Phegopteris Fée)等五个属。放在鳞毛蕨属或卵果蕨属显然是不恰当的,然而,在蹄盖蕨科里究竟把它归入哪一个属最合适?一直存在疑问。最近,吉林省中医中药研究所的同志们,在我国东北长白山地区采到了本种许多完整的标本,结合朝鲜、日本和苏联产的标本,我们进行了反复研究,认为有必要对这个种的分类位置提出讨论。

加滕雅启 (M. Kato) 最近在有关角蕨属的一文中指出: "细齿角蕨 (C. crenulatoserrulata (Makino) Nakai) 是这个属里分布最北的一个成员, 有少数特征显示出与蹄盖蕨 属(Athyrium Roth)相似。如叶柄基部膨大,具有凸出的软骨质叶片边缘。通过这些特征可 以很清楚地把它同角蕨属的其他种区别开。"我们认为本种的确与角蕨属的其他成员明 显不同,最主要的区别特征是: 它的羽轴和小羽轴基部上面交接处不具肉质角状突起,而 这种角状突起是角蕨属的最基本的性状;它的羽轴、小羽轴和叶脉上面也不具刺;孢子囊 群小,圆形或椭圆形,从不为线形;叶片干后纸质,褐绿色。而角蕨属的其他成员则为多汁 植物,干后草质,褐色。在地理分布上,角蕨属是亚洲热带和亚热带的植物,而本种则分布 于亚洲东北部温带,二者的分布区不同。 特别应当指出的是细胞学上的差异, 据 Kurita (1964)、Mitui (1970) 和 Kato (1979) 的报道,本种的染色体数 n = 40,这和蹄盖蕨 亚科 1 的染色体基数相符,而不同于属于双盖蕨亚科的角蕨属的染色体基数 x=41。 再 说,1930年当 Nakai 建立角蕨属时,并未将细齿蹄盖蕨 (Athyrium crenulato-serrulatum Makino) 包括进去,到 1931 年他才把它吸收为本属的成员, 提出了 C. crenulato-serrulata (Makino) Nakai 这个新组合名,但在1934年他又把本种作为 Pseudoathyrium Newman 的 成员,改名为 P. crenulato-serrulata (Makino) Nakai。三年内换了两个属,足见他当时对本 种的分类位置也是觉得不合适的,我们觉得 Nakai 认为本种不是角蕨属的成员是有道理 的。

虽然本种表现出蹄盖蕨属的一些特征,特别是与欧洲产的 Athyrium distentifolium Tausch ex Opiz. (A. alpestre (Hoppe) Nyl.) 有些相似,都具有无盖的圆形或长圆形孢子囊群,然而,在另一些重要性状上它们却不相同,如: 叶形粗壮,在长而横走的根状茎上成

¹⁾ 我们认为根据染色体基数和形态学特征可以将蹄盖蕨科划分为三个亚科: x = 40 的蹄盖蕨亚科 (Athyrioides)、x = 41 的双盖蕨亚科 (Diplazioides) 和 x = 42 的冷蕨亚科 (Cystopterioides)。

两行排列,叶柄基部向下不变尖削,叶片三角状卵形,基部一对羽片与第二对羽片近等长,叶下部的羽片都有明显的羽柄,叶轴,羽轴,尤其小羽轴下面除被有单细胞短毛外,还被有细长的、浅色的多细胞毛。这些情况都清楚地表明本种不属于狭义的蹄盖蕨属,也不是像



Nakai 所认为的那样属于以 Athyrium alpestre (Hoppe) Nyl. 为模式的 Pseudoathyrium Newman.

从以上的讨论不难看出,将细齿蹄盖蕨放在现有的各个属里都是不合适的,因此,我们提出一个新属——新蹄盖蕨属 Neoathyrium 来安排这个分类位置一直摇摆不定的、亚洲东北部特有的蕨类植物,是比较恰当的。

新蹄盖蕨属(新属)

中等大的陆生植物。 根状茎粗壮横走,顶端及叶柄基部疏被淡棕色大鳞片。 叶长30—95 厘米;叶柄与叶片近等长,下部粗壮,基部不变尖削,直径可达9毫米;叶片三角状卵形,长25—50 厘米,宽20—45 厘米,顶部渐尖,基部稍呈心形,三回羽状深裂;羽片10—15 对,披针形或长圆状披针形,下部羽片有2—8毫米长的羽柄,近对生,斜展,基部2对羽片最大,长10—32 厘米,宽4—7 厘米,顶端渐尖,基部稍狭,有小羽片8—18 对;小羽片披针形,长1—4 厘米,宽5—12毫米,顶部渐尖,基部阔楔形,几无柄,在羽片下部的近对生,上部的互生,平展或稍斜展;末回裂片5—10 对,长方形,顶端钝圆,基部以狭翅互相连接,边缘有细锯齿。叶干后纸质,上面褐绿色,下面绿色;羽轴和小羽轴基部上面交接处不具肉质角状突起;叶轴、羽轴及小羽轴下面被有灰白色的单细胞短毛及浅棕色的多细胞长毛;叶脉在裂片上面不明显,在下面明显可见,羽状,主脉稍曲折,侧脉二叉。孢子囊群圆形或椭圆形,无盖,背生于小脉中部。孢子二面型,表面有褶皱状突起。 染色体基数 x = 40。

本属仅有1种,产于亚洲东北部:中国东北、朝鲜、日本北部、苏联远东地区等。

新蹄盖蕨 Neoathyrium crenulato-serrulatum (Makino) Ching et Z. R. Wang 图 1,图 2

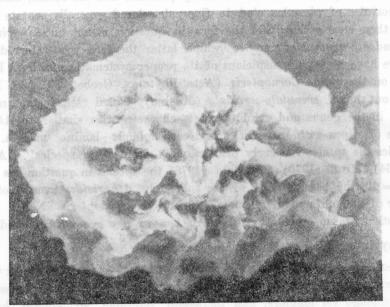


图 2 新蹄盖蕨 Neoathyrium crenulato-serrulatum (Makino) Ching et Z. R. Wang 孢子的扫描电子显微镜照片 ×4000 (材料采自吉林省中医中药研究所 2237 号标本)

形态描述及分布同属

吉林: 抚松,兴参公社,平安大队,1976年6月28日,吉林省中医中药研究所2237号;二道白河,头道站,1976年7月31日,吉林省中医中药研究所3135号。生亚高山林下和草地。

学生是特殊的特别是各国外书

ON THE SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF ATHYRIUM CRENULATO-SERRULATUM MAKINO FROM NORTH-EASTERN ASIA

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Abstract

The fern Athyrium crenulato-serrulatum Makino is found in the whole of Northeastern Asia embracing Northeastern China, Korea, Japan, Ussuri and the Far East USSR. It is similar to the European Athyrium distentifolium, formerly known as A. alpestre, in having exindusiate round or ovate sori, but differs in several essential characters, such as the well-spaced fronds are biseriately arranged along a thick and long-creeping rhizome, the base of stipe is thickened and not attenuated towards the point of attachment, the deltoid-ovate lamina with the basal pinnae as long as those next above, which all are distinctly petiolate and the rachis, costis and especially the costules of pinnules clad in fine pale-colored generally septate hairs undermeath. All these clearly show that the fern in question is not an Athyrium sen. str. meither Pseudoathyrium Newman to which latter the fern was referred by Nakai. However, we have been long suspicious of its proper systematic position. In his recent monograph on the genus Cornopteris (Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30: 104, 1979.) Kato has pointed out that C. crenulato-serrulata (Makino) Nakai "has the northernmost destribution in the genus and exhibits a few characteristics similar to Athyrium, the swollen base of stipes with projections and cartilaginous lamina margin. By these characteristics the species is clearly discriminated from other species". According to Kurita (1964), Mitui (1970) and Kato (1978) the species in question has chromosome numbers n = 40, the base number of the subfamily Athyrioides instead of x=41, the base number of the subfamily Diplazioides including Cornopteris Nakai. Since the fern in question fits no other athyrid genera, hence a new genus is proposed as follows:

Neoathyrium Ching et Z. R. Wang, gen. nov.

Genus ex affinitate Athyrii Roth praecipue A. distentifolii Tausch. ex Oriz. differt rhizomate crasso longe repenti, foliis secus rhizomata biseriatim dispositis, stipite laminae aequilongo vel longiore, basi incrassato teretique ad apicem hand sensim attenuato; lamina ampla deltoideo-ovata, tripinnatisecta; pinnis omnino distincte petio-latis imfimis haud abbreviatis sed superis aequilongis conformibusque; venis in segmen-

tis ultimis plerumque furcatis, costis costulisque pilis pallidis unicellularibus modice conspersis; soris rotundis aut ovatis, exindusiatis in dorso venularum sitis, sporodermate plicato; a Cornopteridi Nakai costis costulisque ad insertionem supra cornu destitutis, costulis venisque supra spinis destitutis, soris parvis rotundis aut ovatis in dorso venarum sitis, numero basali chromosomatum $\mathbf{x} = 40$.

Genus monotypicum in Asia boreali-orientalis (Sina bor-orient., Korea, Japonia bor., Ussuri et Orien. Extr. USSR) dispersum.

Typus generis: Athyrium crenulato-serrulatum Makino

Neoathyrium crenulato-serrulatum (Makino) Ching et Z. R. Wang, comb. nov. Plate 1 & 2.

Athyrium crenulato-serrulatum Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13: 26. 1899; Matsum. Ind. Pl. Jap. 1: 293. 1904; C. Chr. Ind. Fil. Suppl. 3: 40. 1934; Ohwi, Fl. Jap. Pterid. 111. 1957 et Fl. Jap. 80. 1965; Okuyama, Col. Ill. Wild Pl. Jap. 6: 143. Pl. 512. f. 3. 1962.

Cornopteris crenulato-serrulata (Makino) Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 45: 95. 1931; Kitagawa, Lin. Fl. Mansh. 30. 1939; H. Ito in Nakai et Honda, Nova Fl. Jap. 4: 98. 1939; Fil. Jap. Ill. pl. 203. 1944; Tagawa, Col. Ill. Jap. Pterid. 133. 191. pl. 54. f. 296. 1959; Namegata et Kurata, Enum. Jap. Pterid. 285. 1961; Sugimoto, Keys Herb. Pl. Jap. Pterid. 220. 1966; Momose, Prothallia Jap. 412. 1967; Shimura, Phot. Ecol. Guid. Jap. Pterid. 219. pl. 215. 1972; Nakaike, Enum. Pterid. Jap. 150. 1975; M. Kato, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30: 104. 1979.

Phegopteris crenulato-serrulata (Makino) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 17: 78. 1903; Matsum. Ind. Pl. Jap. 1: 391. 1904.

Dryopteris crenulato-serrulata (Makino) C. Chr. Ind. Fil. 259. 1905; Makino et Nimoto, Cat. Jap. Pl. Herb. Nat. Hist. Dept. Tokyo Imp. Mus. 425. 1914; Fl. Jap. 1611. 1925; Miyabe et Kudo, Fl. Hokk. Sagh. 1: 20. 1930.

Pseudoathyrium crenulato-serrulatum (Makino) Nakai, Rep. Veg. Daisetsu 44. 1934. Cornopteris coreana Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokio 45: 96. 1931.

Cornopteris crenulato-serrulata f. coreana (Nakai) H. Ito in Nakai & Honda, Nova Fl. Jap. 4: 99. 1936.

Athyrium koryense C. Chr. Ind. Fil. Suppl. 3: 42. 1934.

Dryopteris austro-ussuriensis Komarov in Bull. Jard. Bot. Pierre le Grand 16: 147. 1916.

Phegopteris austro-ussuriensis (Kom.) Komarov in Kom. et Alis, Определитель 1: 65. 1925.

Athyrium austro-ussuriense (Kom.) Fomin in Fl. Sib. et Orient. Extr. 5: 122 cum fig. 1930 et Fl. USSR 1: 58. 1934.

Distr. Northeastern China (Prov. Jilin), Korea, Ussuri, the Far East USSR and Japan (Hokaido and Hongshu), in mixed forest and alpine meadows.

C. coreana Nakai is a small form with shorter and narrower pinnae and smaller pinnules to 3 cm long, 0.9 cm broad and obtuse at apices.